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GOVERNOR's MESSAGE.

The Legislature of this State met in Albany on Tuesday last. In the Senate, the Hon. E. P. LIVINGSTON, Lieut. Governor, took the chair.

In the Assembly, GEORGE R. DAVIS, Esq. of Rensselaer county, was elected Speaker. Mr. Davis received 91 votes, and John C. Spencer, Esq. of Ontario county, 30. Francis Seger was re-elected clerk: Pomeroy Jones, of Oneida, serjeant-at-arms; and Alonzo Crosby, door-keeper.

At 1 o'clock, his excellency the Governor transmitted his Message to the two Houses. The length of these documents has become so great, as to render it very inconvenient to publish them in a religious journal. Such parts of the one before us as would admit of it, we have therefore condensed, and have given the rest without abridgment. It commences as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly—

I should do injustice to my feelings, if I were to refrain from expressing, on this occasion, my deep sense of the high confidence reposed in me by the people of this state, at the recent election. I shall endeavour to make a suitable return, by devoting myself diligently to the discharge of the duties of the department entrusted to my care, regardless of every consideration but the public good. Conscious of my imperfections, it is no small satisfaction to me, to know, that the executive power under our government is so wisely circumscribed, that every measure emanating from it, affecting the policy of our laws, or the substantial interests of the people, must pass the supervision of your body, where the errors of a single judgment will receive due correction from the delegated wisdom of the state.

National Concerns.

As a member of the Union, this state participates largely in its glory, and shares in its prosperity; and at no period since the revolution have we had greater reason to rejoice in the wisdom of its councils, or to feel a just pride at its elevated character as one of the family of nations. The individual at its head, renowned for his great services and devotedness to his country in another capacity, has, in his civil station, shown an intimate knowledge of the cardinal interests of the nation, a familiarity with his duties, and an intrepidity in the discharge of them, which cannot commend him more to our affections or respect, but which demand for *him* the admiration of the present age, and secure to him the lasting gratitude of his country. The two leading principles of his administration, which lie at the foundation of our future prosperity as a nation, have been asserted by him in the discharge of his duties, in a manner which shows that he loves his country more than he fears the loss of power, or the efforts of disappointed cupidity and ambition. I allude to the payment of the national debt, and the restraining of the power of Congress within the limits plainly marked out by the compact between the states. His veto upon the Maysville road bill, the first of a series of measures for internal improvement, projected for the sanction of Congress, and estimated to cost more than ninety-six millions of dollars, will remain upon record a durable monument of his correct views of public policy and constitutional rights, as well as of his moral courage and uncompromising patriotism.

Foreign Relations.

Our foreign relations are amicable, and we have no reason to apprehend a speedy rupture with any nation.

Enjoying, as we do, a high degree of happiness under our free institutions, we cannot be insensible to the influence of our example upon the people of other countries, nor unmoved by their efforts to assimilate their governments to our own. The late Spanish colonies at the south, having achieved their independence, are yet violently convulsed by efforts to organise their governments upon principles, and with modifications, which will ensure for them permanent tranquility. The recent revolutionary movements in France afford a bright hope, that this nation, distinguished for heroism and science, vividly associated with the recollections of our early struggle for independence, and endeared to us by so many ties, has at last found relief from an arbitrary abridgement of individual rights, in the full establishment of the authority of the people. The people under other European sovereigns seem stirred by bordering commotions; and we have reason to believe, that in the progress of light and knowledge, we, now the youngest of nations, will, at no distant period, be hailed as the elder brother of legitimate governments. It becomes us, for our own good as well as for the cause of struggling humanity, to manifest to the world, that a republican government, firmly based upon the will of a well instructed and virtuous people, is the most just and enduring, and exempt from those disturbing and destroying factions, which tend to anarchy and terminate in despotism.

Internal Concerns.

In regard to our internal concerns, your labours will be directed towards providing for the due administration of justice; the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of the people; and the developement and application of the physical resources of the state.

We can look with satisfaction upon what has already been accomplished in relation to these objects. Our municipal laws have been relieved from much which belonged to a less enlightened age; the severity of our criminal code has been mitigated; large provision has been made for public education; and our canals, dispensing their benefits through various channels, are evidence that an enlightened spirit of public improvement has guided our councils. There is yet, however, much to do; and all these subjects will require your ceaseless exertions.

To what extent the industry of the country may be facilitated by the expenditure of money on works of public utility, depends essentially upon the condition of the treasury, and our means for producing revenue. Under no form of government can a people be happy and prosperous, if a careless and prodigal use of the treasures and credit of the state is indulged.

Finances of the State.

In my last annual message, I presented a review of the public funds, from the year 1826, and showed a dimunition of the capital of the general fund during that period, from $2,637,936, to $1,344,268. That capital has sustained a further reduction during the past year, so that it now remains at $1,312,466.

The estimated receipts from the general fund, for the ensuing year, are of revenue, $78,500; capital, $35,000; whole receipts, $113,500. The estimated ordinary expenses chargeable upon this fund for the present year, are $302,200; showing a deficiency in the receipts to meet the ordinary expenses of $188,700.

It is necessary for a true understanding of the financial condition of the state to know, that the actual annual expenditures of the government, always far exceed the estimates, owing to contingent appropriations, which are not susceptible of calculation.—Thus the estimate of the expenses for the last year was $264,000; whereas the actual expenditures, including legislative appropriations, have amounted to the sum of $349,113. For the purpose of more precise information, I have caused an average to be made, both of the estimated expenses, and the actual expenditures, chargeable upon the general fund, from the year 1825 to 1829, both inclusive, and find the result to be, that the average estimated expenses for each of these years is $282,520; while the actual average payments from the treasury, is $376,747; a sum, greater in each year, than the estimate, by $94,247. This difference is made principally by the annual legislative appropriations.

The resources of the treasury have been lessened, by the annual consumption of principal of the general fund, the appropriations of the public lands and other funds, to common schools, literature, and canals, and by the withdrawal of the state tax, and the diverting of other sources of revenue.

Thus in 1816, a state tax of two mills on the dollar was imposed; in 1819, it was reduced to one mill; in 1825, it was farther reduced to half a mill; and in 1827, it ceased by its own limitation. Since the last period, no tax has been levied, although the treasury has been aided in its operations by the receipts of the arrears of taxes. So also in 1817, the duties on salt, and sales at auction, were diverted from the general fund, and added to the revenue of the canal fund. By these means the amount of the general fund has become so far reduced, that it is able no longer, either by its revenue or capital, to meet the annual demand for current expenses.

No government can be administered without money, and the means of defraying its expenses, must in some shape be furnished by those for whose benefit it is administered. It therefore becomes necessary to consider from what sources our exhausted treasury can be replenished. This involves an inquiry into the means placed at the disposal of the legislature for that purpose. These means are taxation, or loans on the credit of the government.

I should be wanting in duty, if I should forbear to pursue this interesting subject still farther, for I deem it of vital importance.—We are still a young nation, and have experienced nothing but increasing prosperity, and having now arrived at a point where our treasury must be permanently supplied, or a hazardous experiment upon our credit made, it is our own fault if we do not choose that alternative which we know to be safe, and to which common prudence directly points.

His Excellency then presents a history of the British national debt, which, he says, originated in a temporary loan, in the reign of Henry the sixth, and now amounts to about $3,500,000,000; and the result is, that the whole wealth of the nation is now grasped by a few holders of the government stock; while the privilege of supporting them by their labour, is nearly all that is left to the many. He deprecates such a state of things here, and adds, "We have in vain abolished entails, if a more durable species of property is created, levying contributions, not by rents, but by means of taxes;" and "the time has now arrived, when it becomes a duty of the people to understand and reflect upon this matter."

Internal Improvements.

After alluding to the great advantages which are derived from canals and rail-roads, in this and other countries, his Excellency observes:—

The successful experiment which has already been made, while it has shed glory upon the state, affords a stimulus for the prosecution of similar enterprises; and it is not surprising, that some parts of the state, supposed to be peculiarly adapted by nature to receive these helps from art, should exhibit an impatience for their immediate commencement. But any disposition that may be manifested to enter prematurely upon the prosecution of these works, will be restrained by the cooler judgment of those parts of the state, which are called upon to contribute to the expense, but which participate indirectly only in their advantages. In determining upon the expediency of beginning any new work, it will be proper to consider its public benefits, its probable returns of revenue, and the means of the state. Acting under a due sense of the importance of these precautionary considerations, I do not doubt that your measures will satisfy the reasonable desire of the public to continue the march of internal improvement.

Distribution of U. States Surplus Revenue.

In reference to the subject of revenue and internal improvements, I submitted to the consideration of the last legislature, the propriety of taking measures to procure a distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States. The same suggestion was made by the President to Congress, in his first message, and has since been renewed by him, in his late communication to that body. I find, also, that one of my most distinguished predecessors alluded to the same subject in his message in 1827. I esteem it of sufficient importance to renew the suggestion, and press it earnestly upon your consideration. We have the fullest assurance, that the President will steadily adhere to his doctrines regarding the power of Congress over roads and canals, so that the payment of the national debt, except the three per cents, will be provided for within three years.

Our state contains more than one-seventh of the population of the Union; and our proportion of seven millions, would be an annual quota of one million. But if three millions five hundred thousand dollars only should be distributed, our proportion would be the interest at five per cent, of ten millions of dollars, and would support our credit for internal improvements to a large amount. This sum would be an indirect tax of twenty-five cents on each individual in the state, paid by those who consume foreign productions.

I am aware, that in recommending, as I earnestly do, a cautious policy with regard to public expenditures, I point you to a path that leads rather to useful results, than to personal glory; but all of us must be deeply impressed with the truth, that a democratic government can be sustained only by public virtue.

Canal Debt.

The canal debt amounted on the 1st day of January inst. to - - - -		$7,826,035
The tolls received upon the *Erie and Champlain Canals*, during the last year, are about		$1,027,327
The receipts from auction duties, -		180,513
" " salt duties, - -		154,232
" " other sources. -		40,403
Total proceeds of the canal revenue,		$1,402,575
Expenditures during the year,	$249,056	
For interest of the canal debt,	379,695	
		628,751
Leaving applicable to the canal debt,		$773,824
The sum accumulated from the receipts of former years, amounts to - -		878,176
Making the sum applicable to the extinguishment of the principal of the debt,		$1,652,000

The expences and interest upon the debt of the *Cayuga and Seneca Canal*, during the past year, were $24,945; the tolls, $11,864; balance against the canal, $13,081.

The expences and interest upon the debt of the *Oswego Canal*, for the same period, were $39,601; the tolls and rents for surplus waters, $12,812; balance against the canal, $26,789.

Common Schools.

There is no one of our public institutions of more importance, or which has better fulfilled public expectation, than that providing for instruction in common schools. The large fund appropriated to that object, has provided a complete organisation throughout the state; and although the system has had to encounter all the obstacles to a new enterprise of such magnitude in its operations and objects, yet it has been well seconded by public zeal and liberality. Its imperfections may receive some correction from legislation, yet more is to be hoped from individual exertions, to carry the design of the legislature into effect within the several districts.

There are nine thousand and sixty-two school districts in this state, and eight thousand six hundred and ninety have made returns according to the statute. One hundred and ninety new districts have been formed during the year, and the number which have made returns has increased three hundred and thirty-eight in the same period. There are in the districts from which reports have been received, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and three children, between five and sixteen years of age. and four hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-four scholars have been taught during the year, in the common schools of the state; the general average of instruction having been about eight months. The returns show an increase of children between five and sixteen, compared with the preceding year, of twenty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-four, and an increase of the number instructed, of nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty scholars.

The public money apportioned among the several school districts, during the past year, amounts to $239,713. Of this sum, $100,000 was paid from the state treasury, and the residue was derived from a tax upon the several towns, and from local funds possessed by some of them. In addition to the public money, there has been paid to teachers by the inhabitants of the districts $346,807; making a total of $586,520 paid for teachers' wages alone, in the common schools of this state.

The want of suitable school books, and uniformity in their use, and of competent teachers, seem to be the evils under which the system continues to labour. For the mere purpose of reading and arithmetic, selections may be made, among the various books extant, of such as are perfectly adapted to the purpose. But I feel confident, that, under proper regulations, a vast amount of knowledge in the arts and sciences, connected with agriculture and handicraft, which are simple in their principles, and easily comprehended, might be taught to children during those years which are usually spent in common schools. For this purpose, suitable books should be provided, and such teachers only, as are competent to instruct from them, should be employed. I am happy to perceive that gentlemen abundantly competent to throw light upon this subject, are moving to consult each other, and to devise remedies for the existing evils.

The public attention seems to be awakened to the subject of education, in all the departments of knowledge, from that which simply makes the possessor familiar with his duties as a citizen, up to those which enable him to draw from the arcana of nature her treasures, or to contend in full panoply where honours are to be won for himself and his country, in the lists of literary emulation. While knowledge, by its intimate connexion with the harmonious action and durability of our political institutions, has secured for its advancement, the efforts of individual enterprise, it will undoubtedly receive from you due attention and patronage.

Medical Institutions.

These institutions are in a prosperous condition.—There are about 170 students in the institution in the city of New-York, and 178 in the institution at Fairfield, Herkimer county.

State-Prisons, &c.

The prison at Auburn contains 550 cells in the north wing, and 616 convicts. The prison at Sing-Sing contains 800 cells, and 806 convicts; having increased 228 during the last year. Of these, 114 are from the city of New-York. The Auburn prison will require no appropriation from the treasury. The expenditures, including repairs, &c. during the past year, were $36,226; and the earnings of the convicts during the same time, were $40,341. From the Sing-Sing prison returns have not been received.

The condition of female convicts is a serious evil; and I feel it my duty to press earnestly upon your attention the subject of a separate penitentiary for them, constructed with single dormitories, where they will be subject to the discipline which has been so efficacious in the good government of our prisons, and to some extent in reforming male convicts. The whole number of female convicts now supported by the state at Auburn, and at the penitentiary in the city of New-York, is sixty-three. Humanity, and I believe good economy, require that this subject should no longer be neglected. A separate building in the neighbourhood of Sing-Sing might be cheaply erected out of the materials at hand, by the labour of the convicts, and the female convicts might be placed in it, under the government of the officers of that prison.

Twenty-six convicts have been pardoned from the state-prisons during the past year.

His Excellency recommends a further revision of the criminal system of the state, and expresses the opinion, that the punishment by imprisonment for life should be rarely inflicted, except where a previous term of imprisonment has failed to produce reform; and that punishment by death for arson is incompatible with the philanthropy of the age. He also recommends to the consideration of the Legislature the condition of our county prisons, under the conviction that great evils exist in the arrangements there.

The house of refuge in the city of New-York, as a penitentiary, which operates at the root, and is instrumental in the prevention of crime, and as having been patronised by the state, is deserving of notice. The building will accommodate two hundred and fifty-two boys, and sixty-eight girls, with separate cells; and has corresponding arrangements for the convenience of its government, the instruction of its inmates, and the care of the sick. There are now in the house one hundred and thirty-seven boys and forty-four girls, nearly all of whom are in a course of instruction in trades. The funds provided by the government are ample for all the purposes of the institution.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Our laws relative to imprisonment for debt should be carefully examined, for the purpose of amendment. The notion of imprisonment in the nature of punishment for debt, is repugnant to humanity, and condemned by wisdom. This trait of barbarism, notwithstanding all our reforms, still retains its place in our statute book. Imprisonment for debt should be tolerated so far only as is necessary to enable the creditor to secure the property of his debtor. This subject, I hope, will engage your early attention, and while you make ample provision for the security of creditors against frauds, and to punish fraudulent debtors, criminally, that you will so modify the laws, as to dispense as far as practicable, with imprisonment for debt.

The Militia.

The returns of the militia show an effective force of about one hundred and ninety thousand men. It is probable, that these returns are somewhat defective, and if complete would exhibit a force of more than two hundred thousand. They are divided into the several corps of horse artillery, cavalry, artillery, riflemen and infantry. A well organised militia has always been esteemed by us, as the proper defence of a free nation, and has been cherished as an important part of the arrangement of our government. A standing army, although an indispensable safe-guard of a government founded on assumptions, is always burdensome, and has too frequently been found as formidable to the people composing a nation, as to their enemies abroad. The power of organising the militia, is vested by the constitution in Congress, and the existing laws of that body provide for their enrolment, equipment, discipline and inspection. The laws passed on this subject by the state legislature are subordinate to, and must not contravene, the laws of Congress. Some complaint has been made of the burden of compulsory militia service, and you may think it expedient to review the militia law, for the purpose of equalising the duties, and relieving the service from any exactions which are not necessary for the accomplishment of the objects designed.

Insane Poor, &c.

His Excellency recommends more suitable provision for the comfort and restoration of the insane poor; and speaks favourably of the operation of the poor-house system in most of the counties of the state.

The Salt-Works.

Near the end of the month of June last, the superintendent of the salt-works at Salina, had reason to suspect that frauds upon the revenue were practiced in carrying off salt, without paying the duties. He instituted inquiries, and as most of the salt was carried off by water, he examined the books of the canal collector at Salina. They disclosed the fact, that during the month of June, about twenty thousand bushels of salt had been carried away, which was not entered in the books of the superintendent or inspector. He then pursued the same examination back to the ninth day of June, 1828, the time when the collector's office was established at that place. It resulted in a discovery, that during the months of May and June, 1830, thirty-three thousand bushels; during the year 1829, ninety-seven thousand bushels, and in 1828 from the month of June, thirty thousand bushels of salt had been carried by water, without paying the duties. The amount taken away by land could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to be at least 15,000 bushels more, making in the whole one hundred and seventy thousand bushels; being a fraud upon the revenue to the amount of more than twenty-one thousand dollars. How long previous to the establishment of the collector's office, the practice of smuggling salt had been carried on, or to what extent, it is now impossible to ascertain.—Independently of the loss to the revenue, the practice has materially prejudiced the honest dealer. It has been ascertained that these frauds were accomplished, by means of a combination between certain deputy-inspectors and dealers. Prosecutions are now pending against the trangressors.

The attention of the legislature to this subject is necessary, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the recurrence of similar evils. Laws imposing criminal punishments upon future guilty officers and dealers, ought to be passed, and the canal collectors at Salina, Syracuse, Montezuma and Oswego, may be made instrumental, by imposing certain duties upon them, in preventing such frauds in future. Notwithstanding the depredations upon the revenue, the salt inspected during the year 1830, exceeds that of the year 1829, by one hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred bushels.

There is another subject connected with our interesting establishment for manufacturing salt at Salina, to which I am desirous of directing your attention. A large capital has been invested, and a great many persons are employed in the production of both coarse and fine salt. Coarse salt, weighing seventy-six pounds, and of a purity equal to any in the world, is sold at a price, which yields the manufacturer nine cents per statute bushel of fifty-six pounds, and fine salt is sold at six cents. Under the heavy state duties, both directly upon the article, and indirectly through canal tolls upon that transported to a distance, the dealers have pushed it into competition with the foreign article east, upon the Hudson river and northern canal, and west as far down the Ohio river, as Wheeling.

The law passed at the last session of Congress reduced the duty upon foreign salt five cents, on the first day of the present month, and will reduce it five cents more on the first day of January next; making a reduction in the whole of ten cents, being one cent more than the value of coarse salt, at the manufactory. It is evident that the effect of this reduction will be to circumscribe our salt trade, and ruin many of those engaged in its production. It has been supposed, that the constitution, securing the duties without dimunition to the canal fund, presents an insuperable obstacle to relief. Yet a remedy by bounty or otherwise may be found, and the subject is of sufficient importance, both as it regards the persons concerned in the manufacture of a commodity of indispensable necessity, and as it concerns our revenue, to engage your earnest attention.

Agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce.

Among the multifarious concerns of our state, which will press themselves upon your notice, the great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce cannot fail to be kept constantly in view. While all your measures of general policy will have a bearing upon these primary interests, it will become you specially to consider how far you can, by measures directly bearing upon them, aid in multiplying their objects and resources, and thereby increase the wealth, happiness and prosperity of the state.

The Indians.

In the month of February last, I concluded a treaty with the orchard party of the Oneida Indians, by which they ceded to this state one thousand acres of their land. During the last summer, the agent of the state accompanied about one hundred and twenty of this party, and about one hundred of the first christian party of Oneida Indians, to their lands near Green-Bay. I have received from the highest sources, information that the Oneida Indians who have removed to that place are very much improved in their condition. They evince an industry, providence and sobriety, which have stamped a new character upon them.

Abduction of Morgan.

The act for the employment of special counsel to prosecute the abductors of William Morgan, will expire by its own limitation on the first day of May next, and it will be your duty to determine upon the propriety of its further continuance. It is much to be regretted that the ample provisions, heretofore made by special statutes, to punish the actors in this conspiracy, have not produced results as favourable to the cause of vindicatory justice, as all well wishers to good order have desired. Money has been placed at the discretionary disposal of the officer intrusted with the prosecutions, and has been liberally expended by him. No item which he has certified to be necessary, has been rejected by the accounting officer, and no justifiable aid, within the constitutional power of the Executive, during my administration, has been withheld. It is but justice to myself to say, that in all cases where the executive arm was necessary to reach fugitives, who had taken shelter from the ordinary process of our courts within the jurisdiction of other states, it has been stretched out for that purpose; and that where, from accidental causes, courts were like to fail for want of presiding officers, my exertions have always been unremitted and uniformly successful, to sustain them.

The great number of indictments pending in the county of Niagara, was supposed to present a good reason for the appointment of a special circuit court, in the hope, among other considerations, that all the prosecutions might be disposed of, so as to quiet the public mind, and put a stop to the large annual expenses incurred by unnecessary procrastination. A law was accordingly passed, at the last session, directing a court to be held by one of the justices of the supreme court, on the first Monday of June last, a period sufficiently distant from the time of passing the act, to enable the special counsel, then familiarly acquainted with the subject, and in possession of all the information, and of a knowledge of all the witnesses, to prepare the causes for trial. I was surprised by receiving in the month of May the resignation of the special counsel; an incident of which I had no previous intimation.

His Excellency then mentions the appointment of Mr. Birdseye, as special counsel, to attend the above mentioned trials, and the employment of Bowen Whiting, Esq. to assist him. Mr. Birdseye's report was communicated with the message.

Soldiers of the Revolution.

I am conscious that I shall meet with a response in your feelings, while I commend to your friendly aid, those surviving officers and privates of the revolutionary war, who have not yet partaken of the bounty, or shared in the justice of the government. I allude to those who engaged in the struggle for independence, at an early stage of the war, stimulated by an ardent patriotism, without any promise of reward, and have therefore not yet been deemed proper objects of remuneration. Their services are certainly not the less meritorious, because they were disinterested. Many of them have lingered to this day with disease and penury, in consequence of their early sacrifices in the common cause. I trust that you will add your earnest expressions to the efforts which will be made by others to procure from the national government, a suitable provision for their old age, out of our now exuberant treasury.

Conclusion.

Highly favoured as we are by climate and an exemption from those direful diseases and terrific convulsions of nature which shorten life, or render its continuance wretched, in otherwise genial climates and fruitful regions, we are no less so by soil and mineral treasure, which yield generous returns to the hand of labour. Our wilderness, penetrated by the hardy and enterprising adventurer, and in latter times intersected by channels of intercourse, accomplished by the resources and wise policy of an enlightened government, has given place to highly cultivated fields and blooming gardens, manufacturing towns, villages and cities. But a few years have elapsed, since we were dependent upon foreign skill and industry for nearly all of our fabricated necessaries; but now, the manufacturer has almost imperceptibly set himself down by the side of the agriculturist, and we are beginning to be able to supply ourselves with all the wrought articles indispensable to our comfort, from the American workshops.

While our population is rapidly increasing in the country, and wealth diffusing itself in a manner which shows the even bearing of our political institutions upon individual rights, our great commercial city, which connects our interests by its trade with foreign countries, exhibits a population augmented in a ratio beyond all former example. An increasing attention is paid by enlightened and humane individuals, to the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation. And above all, we enjoy a freedom of action and of conscience in every thing which is the birthright of man, so far as it is compatible with the salutary restraints of government.

Let it not, then, be said of us, that where wealth and freedom reign, contentment fails; but let us turn our eyes and thankful hearts to the benevolent Author of all good, and beseech him to guide, by his infinite wisdom, our counsels, so that we may continue in his favour, and in the enjoyment of all our blessings. ENOS T. THROOP.

Albany, January 4, 1831.

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.

The following is the Teachers' Report, alluded to week before last:—

The Teachers in the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry beg leave to present the following, as their fourth annual report to the Board of Trustees:—

Through the kind hand of our heavenly Father, the year past has been one of unusual prosperity. The buildings for the accommodation of students, which the Board at their last annual meeting resolved to erect, have been commenced, and one of them has been completed. Several agents were employed during the winter and spring, in collecting materials and money for this object; and considering the pressure of the times, and the numerous calls made upon the community for charitable contributions, they met with a liberality beyond what could have been anticipated. About $2000 in labour and materials, and about $1000 more in money, were contributed chiefly in this county. The building for students, which was most needed, was commenced early in the season, and made ready for their reception in June.

A resolution was passed by the Board, to erect a dwelling-house for one of the principal teachers, and to enclose the centre building, or chapel, as it is called, if funds could be obtained. Funds could not be obtained, chiefly through want of a suitable agent, for both of these buildings; and it was judged best by the Teachers and the Executive Committee to suspend the erection of the dwelling-house, although it was much needed, and to finish the chapel, as it was still more needed.

In addition to these buildings, a barn, 45 by 35, and a stable for cows, 80 by 18, with separate stalls for each, have been erected.

The greatest number of students at the Oneida Institute, at any one time, was sixty. The average number during the labouring season, or the two quarters commencing with April, and ending with November, was fifty. The school was kept during the winter, and about twenty remained. The rest were employed in teaching. About forty will spend the ensuing winter at the Institute. Some of these are not regular students. They have been permitted to come in, to fill up the places vacated by those who are engaged in teaching, and will continue through the winter only. About half of the students will be engaged in mechanical business, and the rest will be employed by the farmer.

The avails of the students' labour, the last year, amounted to $1866. This sum includes only the amount of labour performed during term time, and at the regular hours. The amount earned in vacations, by teaching and agencies, and during the winter term, in teaching common & select schools, we have no exact *data* to determine. But it is presumed that it would not be short of $1000.

Since it is regarded by some as an evil, that students should be under the necessity of teaching some part of the year, the instructors would here remark, that they view this subject in a very different light. Money earned is certainly better for a young man, than money given; it is usually expended more frugally; or if given away, bestowed upon more worthy objects. With respect to real attainments in knowledge, the student suffers but little, as he is here reviewing his studies, and acquiring a more definite acquaintance with them. Besides this he has considerable time to devote to study or reading; he learns to impart knowledge; he disciplines his mind to independent thought, and gains a knowledge of the world, which is to be acquired in no other way than by mingling with society. If he be pious and prudent, he has an opportunity of exercising a moral influence scarcely less limited or important than he will ever find in subsequent life. How he can do this in such a country as ours, and in such a time as the present, it is unnecessary to say.

About one third of the amount earned by daily labour, as above mentioned, was the proceeds of the mechanical department.—The labour, as usual, has been performed at stated hours of the day. The students were all called out at the same time, and performed their labour in classes, with a monitor at their head, who received his orders from the farmer. It is a rule of the institution to select the monitors from among those who have had the most experience in the business to be performed by the class. The time of labour was formerly divided into two equal portions. During the last term the time was reduced from three and a half to three hours a day, and all of it performed at once, and that in the afternoon. The allowance for the three hours labour was the same that had been previously made for the three and a half. There have been very few instances in which the labour has not been allowed as an equivalent for board. This arrangement of labouring once in a day, is found to be more convenient on several accounts, and equally satisfactory to the student and the farmer, and will probably continue as a permanent regulation for the school.

It was stated in our last report, as the Board will recollect, that an account was opened by the farmer with each student, and a record kept of his daily labour; the monitors keeping the time of labour performed by each one in his class, and handing it in to be recorded. The same rule was pursued the last year. When a student left, therefore, he settled his bill, on which he paid formerly twenty-one hours labour for a week's board, while by the late regulation he paid but eighteen. For all excess of labour he was allowed five cents an hour, and he paid the same sum for each hour's deficiency. This made his board nominally $1. 05 a week. He is still charged the same for a week's board, while the price of his labour, in order to meet this, is enhanced to nearly six cents an hour.

Those who laboured at mechanical employments, formed themselves into an association, and appointed a committee, whose business it was to engage work by the job, whenever it could be obtained. They have been furnished with labour for the most part by the Trustees, or the principal carpenter employed upon the buildings. Most of the out-houses, and the furniture of the students' rooms, have been made by them. The avails of their work are distributed among them, according to rules which they have adopted. The steward is paid by them for board in money, at the same rate that those pay who labour upon the farm. Some of them who have laboured at mechanical business have paid their expenses of board and tuition out of the avails of their work.

The studies of the young men have been directed as usual. Most have pursued a regular course, with the view of entering either the freshman or sophomore class at some college. Some, whose age and circumstances in the opinion of their friends render it inexpedient for them to go through college, have been fitting for a theological seminary. Omitting some of the less necessary studies, they have attended to others more thoroughly. Special attention is given by these to the study of the Greek testament, to rhetoric, mental and moral philosophy. The leading branches of mathematics are also pursued by them, such as geometry, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration, and algebra. More attention than is usual in academies is paid to speaking and composition. With respect to the methods of instructing, and the accuracy and proficiency of the students, the Trustees and other gentlemen who were present at the annual examination had an opportunity to learn.

As to bible class instruction, we would inform the Board, that in consequence of the accumulated engagements of the teacher who filled that department, it has been suspended a considerable proportion of the summer. Rev. Mr. Frost supplied this deficiency for a time, and would have continued to do so, had his pastoral duties permitted. The teachers are of the opinion, that instead of diminishing the amount of religious instruction, it should be increased; that there ought to be an instructor, whose principal business shall be the pastoral supervision of the school; who should not only visit students in their rooms—be with them in their meetings for prayer; but who should deliver lectures on all important subjects relating to the christian religion; such as the authenticity and inspiration of the scriptures, and the great cardinal doctrines of the gospel. Lectures, also, on biblical and church history, in connection with the study of profane history, sacred geography and chronology, might be added. A course of instruction like this need not be extended and minute, as in a theological seminary, but simply such as to give them a general view of these subjects. Lectures on the best methods of instructing in common and Sabbath schools, might also come within the sphere of this department. Such a course of instruction, would not only fit them for immediate usefulness, but be of great service to those who should leave the institution, to engage in business or the study of different professions. It would also enable those entering upon the study of theology to commence their course with better preparation.

The teachers have endeavoured, by personal address and prayer with the students, to impress upon them the great concerns of religion; but their numerous engagements, and the distance of their dwellings from the Institute, have been great obstacles to the performance of these duties. Notwithstanding the great deficiencies that have existed, both in the spirit and amount of this kind of labour, of which we are deeply conscious, the Lord has been pleased greatly to bless this institution. Nearly all of those who were not pious when they entered the school, have been made the hopeful subjects of his saving grace.

Of those who left us the last year for other institutions, three have entered Hamilton college; three have left for the Lane seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio; one has entered Yale college; and two, belonging to the baptist denomination, have left us with the intention of entering their seminary at Hamilton. Upwards of twenty who are now pursuing their studies at different colleges and seminaries, were prepared wholly or in part for them at this Institute. All of these have the ministry in view.

The property belonging to the institution, consisting of stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c. is kept in repair from the proceeds of the farm. As the family of boarders has increased, it has been found necessary to increase our stock of cows from fifteen to twenty-six.

The steward wishing to leave the institution, arrangements have been made with Mr. Cross, formerly a student, and since an agent of the Trustees, to take charge of this department. Mr. Cross is well qualified for this business, and is deeply interested in the prosperity of the Institute. The conditions are, that he shall receive from the proceeds of the farm, boarding, &c. a sum sufficient to keep the farm and stock and utensils in a state of repair, pay his help, and reward him for his services. If there should be any surplus funds from this source, they are to be placed at the disposal of the Trustees. For this sum, however, he is to depend on his own exertions, under the smiles of Providence.

The amount of money received for tuition the last year, is about $850. Not far from $150 more may be expected from the literature fund of the state; making $1000.—This sum, with the exception of their vegetables from the farm, and the pasture of a cow, is the only dependence of the teachers for the support of their families. Although this amount is much larger than has been received in previous years, it is still inadequate, unless they can be furnished with dwelling houses at the institution, as has been contemplated. The amount of money received for tuition will be increased as the number of students increases, but additional teachers will also be required.

The teachers wish now to call the attention of the Board to the wants of the institution. In addition to the buildings which have been erected the past season, we need two dwelling houses for the teachers. This is necessary, as has been remarked, to enable them to support their families. But this is not all: The interests of the school require that they should be constantly with it. Living as they now do, more than half a mile from the Institute, much time is consumed in going back and forth; and it is not always possible to be present with the school, when it is desirable they should be. The exercise of walking would be useful, if they had none better; but it is important on many accounts, that they should be able to take their exercise at the same time, and in the same manner, that their pupils do. Another building is needed immediately, for the accommodation of students. It is a fact that we cannot reflect upon without pain, that we have been under the necessity of saying to not less than five hundred applicants the last year—We cannot receive you. Letters come to us almost daily from a distance, making applications for students; and it is no small part of our labour to answer them. All who apply are not young men of piety; but a very great share of them are of this class. Many parents, who wish to place their sons where they can mingle with pious associates, and receive religious instruction, have sought here a place for them. A gentleman who resides in the lower part of Virginia, after applying for his son, and being informed that he could not be received, sent him to procure a place in the neighbourhood of the Institute, until a vacancy should occur. Those who were able to educate their sons at other institutions, have been anxious to place them here, because they *preferred* this plan of education to any other; and were willing to pay for their board, in addition to their labour. It is not expected that we should be in circumstances to receive all that apply; but we certainly ought to be in a situation to receive many more than can now be accommodated. Two dwelling-houses, and a large building like the one erected the past season for students, would complete the plan originally contemplated, and to which the position of the present buildings has reference. This would enable us to accommodate upwards of one hundred students.—Should the number of students be increased beyond this, more land will probably be necessary, as well as additional buildings. This plan, including out-houses, will not cost less than $8000 more. Additional funds will be required for fencing and ditching the farm, and for fencing the gardens. More stock, also, will be needed, and more tools for the mechanical department, and for the farm. The Institute only requires to be set up in business, to use a common phrase; it will then take care of itself. To this end, all the funds hitherto contributed have been sacredly applied; none have been laid out for current expenditures. From 8 to $10,000, it will be seen from this statement, are wanted immediately, to put up the necessary buildings for the teachers, and for the accommodation of one hundred students. The library, also, ought to be increased. Maps, charts, globes, apparatus for experiments, both in natural philosophy and chemistry, to some extent, ought to be provided. As some students wish to pursue the study of the natural sciences here, the necessary provision ought to be made. A debt of $5000 having been incurred already, in erecting the present buildings, including what was previously due for the farm, the sum now required to accomplish what is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the Institute, is not less than $15,000. But this, when added to the sum already expended, amounts only to about $25,000; a sum that a single college edifice sometimes costs, or which is expended to endow a single professorship! And can a sum like this be withheld from an object of so much importance, in a community like ours? We wish this subject to be placed fairly before the public. It is now nearly four years since this institution was established. At that time the opinion of its patrons, and of all, was, "Only let the system be found to be practicable, and there will be no lack of funds." It was a reasonable expectation; and shall it be disappointed? We say it boldly, and without fear of contradiction, that if all the charitable societies within fifty miles of this institution were to suspend their operations for one year, that they might pour their funds into its treasury, to relieve it from embarrassment, and establish it upon a permanent basis, the church would be the gainer by it. But there is no need of this. There are funds enough for this object, and for all others. The world is perishing for the bread of life. Our country is perishing. Its cry comes up to us from every quarter, "Lend us help." We can send them bibles and tracts and Sunday school teachers, if we choose, in any numbers; but where are the men to be found who shall preach to them the gospel; and of how little comparative use will all this be, without the living teacher? Men are what the church wants; what our country wants; what the world wants; men of muscle, as well as of mind; men of moral courage, as well as of literature; men in all respects adapted to the field in which they are to labour. This is the system, which, with the blessing of God, will produce such men. No other can produce them. We wish to say, then, that our country is interested in the prosperity of this school; not only because this may do much directly in the bringing forward of such men, but because it is regarded, and justly regarded, as a pioneer in the cause of education. Letters continue to be addressed to us, by gentlemen in every part of our country, making inquiries respecting our operations, and wishing to profit by our experience. The Institute ought, then, for this reason, if for no other, to be freed from all embarrassment.

We wish to say to the Board, and we hope they will think proper to present it to the public, that this institution has accomplished all that it promised as an experiment. It has redeemed every pledge it gave the public at its foundation. It was said that it would greatly cheapen education. This it has done. The forty-two young men who have been here the last year, (for this is the average number for the year), have earned a sum which is equal to $44.43 each; while the board is nominally but $1.05 a week. If we call the board $1.25, it will increase the sum to $53 each. There is no expense for furniture, or but very little; and such is the economy in the mode of warming our buildings, that fuel will not cost over $2 a scholar for the year. Tuition, which would cost at many schools, where no more labour is bestowed in teaching, from $10 to $15 a quarter, here costs the student but $5.50.—Such are the terms of this school, that the quarter part of our students are sustaining themselves entirely by their own efforts, which very few would be able to do on any other plan. It was said that the plan would promote health and habits of industry. This it has been found to do in an eminent degree. Our students have enjoyed good health for the most part, and yet they do not hesitate to engage in any kind of business, nor to expose themselves to any kind of weather. It was said that it would promote frugality, and a spirit of enterprise and independence, as well as a spirit of piety. We wish to add here a few facts, which will tend to show that in these respects we have not been disappointed. We have already said, that a great portion of our students are sustaining themselves by their daily labour, and by employing their vacations, or the winter term, in teaching, or in agencies. They prefer this course to that of depending on charitable aid. They not only put up with plain fare without murmuring, but have of their own accord unanimously excluded all tea and coffee from the table, and are willing to proceed in retrenchment even farther than the teachers have thought admissible. Cold water, or milk and water, is their only drink even in harvest. When the Trustees had resolved to build, the students came forward unsolicited, and subscribed $340; most of which has been paid by the labour of their hands; some of it in quarrying stone, and getting out timber, in the midst of winter. All the frames of our buildings were put up by students, with little or no aid except that of carpenters. All have been employed in teaching Sabbath schools, and in attending other meetings on the Sabbath; and numbers of them, in doing this, walked from four to seven miles out and back. Such is the interest taken by them in this great and important object, that $200 were subscribed by them for the establishment of Sabbath schools in the valley of the Mississippi. Between 6 and $700 have been contributed by these indigent young men, the last year, to various charitable objects. This may be thought extravagant by some; but how soon is this amount of money saved among fifty young men in mere articles of dress? or how soon expended in the use of ardent spirits? And how often is it done by those less able than they? How soon might it be puffed away in the fumes of tobacco? What other young men are willing to expend upon their persons, or waste in worse than idle habits, these are willing to consecrate to the service of God.

We may add, the Lord has blessed this school. It was not the design, as the Board are aware, to confine its privileges to pious young men. A portion, therefore, of those admitted, come with no other pretensions or recommendations than that of a good moral character. The greater part of them, as was anticipated, have become pious. As a means of producing this happy result, as well as promoting a more elevated spirit of piety in those who were professors of religion, we believe the filling up of their otherwise vacant hours with useful employments is not the least.

GEORGE W. GALE.
PELATIAH RAWSON.

INTELLIGENCE.

CANTON MISSION.

Mr. Abeel, American missionary to China, mentions in his journal having met with a native, who, after having resided three years in our country, had not learned that Christ was superior to the Chinese philosopher Confusius. Another native, he says, who spent some time in America, part of it at the Cornwall school, appears "to speak the language of Canaan;" but whether he is a real Christian seems uncertain. The following extract—see Christian Intelligencer—presents a more interesting character:—

LE-ANG A-FA.

March 26.—This evening, Dr. M. sent for us, to meet Le-ang A-fa at his house. As is generally known, he is the first fruits of the mission to China; and if the promise respecting the Jews be applicable to the Chinese, and the multitude composing "the lump," be individually as "holy" as "the first fruits," what a rich and glorious harvest may be expected from these "uttermost parts of the earth." Since his conversion, he has been greatly persecuted, and is daily "counted worthy to suffer shame for his name." Active in the hazardous service of his Master, he has been seized, imprisoned, spoiled of his goods, and scourged. Undaunted in his duty, his daily business is to teach and preach Jesus Christ from house to house. He appears to possess the spirit of a martyr, and is prepared, if necessary, to meet his fate. The delight which he expressed in welcoming missionaries to his benighted country, was equally animating to us, in meeting one in whom appeared so distinctly the image of the Saviour. He read the tenth chapter of Luke in Chinese, and explained with much propriety, the sentiment of "the harvest and the labourers."

The interview was closed by a solemn and fervent petition, in his own language, which before rising, was translated into English, and offered by Dr. M. to "the same Lord over all." It was mentioned that all his prayers are so different from the set phraseology of the formalist, and so adapted to circumstances, that they carry the evidence of their divine origin and sincerity with them.

Liberia.—The Liberia Herald mentions, in terms of deep regret, the death of Mr. Erskine, a presbyterian minister who went from Tennessee to that colony, and who had endeared himself to Christians of every denomination. His death, like that of many of his predecessors, had been occasioned by a relapse of his disorder, after he had thought himself free from danger, and had ventured out prematurely. The little church lately under his care are now destitute of a pastor.

Exiled Swiss Pastors.—A letter from one of the exiled Swiss pastors, dated Grenoble, August 11, 1830, says:—

"Notwithstanding persecution, rather should I say, by the help of persecution, the kingdom of Christ continues to make great progress in the Canton of Vaud. That small territory now presents the most gladdening aspect. One may reckon at least fifty ministers who preach the gospel faithfully, and every day their labours in preaching are the means of bringing souls to Christ. The Missionary Seminary at Lausanne, continues to be supported, and a few pious young men are in the course of education there.

"In France, the kingdom of our Lord has been making happy advances for several years; and the new political revolution which has just taken place will probably facilitate the labours of the genuine servants of God, by disconcerting the dark and impious efforts of the Jesuits."

Evangelical Operations in France.—We observed some time ago, that the revolution in France would open a wide door for christian exertion, in behalf of the inhabitants of that country. The London Christian Observer, for October, has the following remarks on this subject:—

"Our protestant friends are putting forth their energies with zeal; and great numbers of persons who have hitherto professed the Roman catholic faith, or no faith at all, are crowding to the protestant chapels, to hear for themselves the doctrines of the bible, as professed by the reformed church. Popery is almost every where unpopular; and upon the efforts which shall now be made by the friends of protestantism to promote religious education, scriptural preaching, and the knowledge and perusal of the word of God, may probably depend, under divine Providence, whether France shall become a nation of avowed infidels, or protestant Christians."

The New-York Observer, alluding to the same subject, says:—

"Now is the moment for effort. The bible societies of Great-Britain and America ought to throw a million of bibles into France, in the course of the next two or three years."

England—The new Ministry.—The London Christian Observer, for November, says—

"The new ministry consists of men who are pledged to retrenchment, to parliamentary reform, and to non-interference with the internal policy of other nations; and who are favourable to the amelioration of the criminal code, the facilitation of justice, the extension of education, the bettering of the condition of the poor, the abolition of colonial slavery, and the principles of free trade."

Singular Instances of Reform.—The London Christian Observer, while remarking at length on the present aspect of Europe, says—

"It is somewhat remarkable, that as one of the first acts of the Paris populace was to put down gambling, which the old government had encouraged; so one of the first acts of the Brussels' provisional government has been to abolish lotteries, as an immoral institution. One lesson we may learn from this; that where those who ought to reform what is wrong will not do it, they may find themselves set aside, and the work done by others."

Religion in Ohio.—Narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the synod of Cincinnati, for the year 1830:—

We register no deaths among our members. But life from the dead has been given to many souls; upwards of 1000 have been made alive to God, and have by the Spirit hopefully become new creatures in Christ. The infant of ten and the sinner of eighty, have sat down together at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right mind.

No church has reported the entire absence, while many have spoken of the powerful presence, of the influence of the Holy Spirit. In regard to the third church in Cincinnati, it is worthy of remark, that from its first dedication in the month of March last, more than two hundred members have been added to the communion on examination.

The means especially blessed have been the fervent, pungent preaching of the gospel, at four days' meetings, in the church, in the social circle, by the fire-side, in the street, and wherever men would hear.

The distribution of the scriptures has advanced, but too tardily, the past year. The noble resolution of the Parent Society has been heard, admired and adopted, and yet there are numerous townships, and even counties, within our bounds, where the supply has not yet begun, and where the resolution has not of course been duly honoured.

The tract cause has prospered. The plan of monthly distribution has been extensively adopted. In one congregation, five persons who advocated the doctrines of Universalism, were convinced of their errors by means of the distribution of the tract, entitled "A Strange Thing." Among others, thousands of families who attend no church have by this plan received a monthly sermon, which directed them to the fountain of life.

Bible classes are common in most of our congregations. Upwards of 8000 within our bounds have been brought into Sabbath schools. In going to and from one school, the children were observed to retire in groups into a grove to pray, and in three other schools there have been revivals.

The Assembly's Board of Education and the "American Education Society," are labouring with increased success. From our bounds the former institution has received, if we mistake not, about $1000 during the year, while to the latter have been subscribed 30 scholarships, 20 of which were given in the city of Cincinnati.

For the cause of missions, in prosecuting which the church most of all imitates her Master, $2000 have been raised during the year.

Our missionary in the Ohio state-prison reports discouragements arising from the state of discipline, and success arising from the help of divine grace. Some of the convicts have been discharged with hope of their permanent reformation. Three appear to be new creatures in Christ, and some few yet weep and confess their sins. These successes have resulted from Sabbath preaching and tracts, together with personal visits and conversation.

The Colonisation Society is daily acquiring new friends and resources within our bounds. The cause of Temperance is deservedly advancing with rapidity.

Mr. Green, after taking much pains to ascertain what notions the Indians on the north-west coast entertain of a Supreme Being, thinks it may emphatically be said of them, "They are atheists, head and heart."

REVIVALS.

The aspect of things in this village, and especially in several towns in the vicinity, continues to be full of precious interest. The work of the Lord moves gradually onward, and rich have been the triumphs of redeeming grace. New-Hartford might have been earlier mentioned, as among the favoured places. The subjects of the work there are becoming numerous, and an unusual number of them are children and youth. We have seldom witnessed in any former period, such a solemn aspect spread over the general face of the community, accompanied with so few appearances of irregularity, or out-breaking opposition, as in the present revivals. The fundamental truths of the gospel have been plainly preached; and sinners have been urged to immediate, unconditional submission, in view of their momentous responsibilities.—The churches, after all, do not seem to be thoroughly awake.

Albany and Troy.—Letters of a very recent date have been received from these places, which are of a truly gratifying character. Troy is greatly shaken; and the work is at once quiet and rapid, deep and powerful, unattended, as yet, with external symptoms of opposition. It is truly wonderful. Nothing like it, we understand, has before been known in that city. Inquiry meetings have been crowded; and a general prayer-meeting, held daily at six o'clock in the morning, is spoken of with peculiar interest. In Albany, "the work is most powerfully seen, in the 1st and 4th presbyterian churches.—There is a solemn aspect of things in the churches generally, which it is hoped may prove the harbinger of better things."

Ithaca.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the Recorder, dated Ithaca, Jan. 7, 1831:—

Dear Brother—I have a moment's time, to give you an account of our second sacramental week. The Lord poured out his Spirit, as I mentioned to you in my last, on the first sacramental Sabbath, and numbers were hopefully born again. In the course of that week, there were about seventy who indulged a hope in the blessed Redeemer. On the last Sabbath, or second passover, there were forty-five more added to the church. The blessed work still goes on, and we pray God that it may continue till the dawn of the predicted glorious day.

Your's, &c. WM. WISNER.

Blackburn on American Revivals.—A pamphlet on "The true character and probable results of American revivals, by John Blackburn," has been published in London. The following notice of it is from the London Evangelical Magazine for November:—

"Various opinions have been formed concerning the nature of those religious excitements, which have recently been produced among our transatlantic brethren. The subject is deeply interesting, and requires to be treated with all the caution and candour, which genuine charity, guided by a sound, discriminating judgment, can bring to the discussion. Mr. Blackburn seems admirably fitted to the task committed to his hands. From Psal. cxxvi. 2, "The Lord hath done great things for us," he has endeavoured, 1. To state those doctrinal principles which are especially enforced in seasons of religious revivals. 2. To describe the several peculiarities by which they are usually characterised. 3. To explain the system of means by which they are generally produced; and, 4. To illustrate the permanent influence which they exert on the general interests of the christian church. This comprehensive outline is ably filled up with statements, and reasonings, and facts, which deserve and claim the attention of all who are concerned for the advancement of true religion in the world. Our preacher is no curious speculator or cold formalist. He kindles into a glow of sacred ardour when entered into his subject; and yet, while he shrinks from the idea of limiting the operations of the Holy Spirit, he properly marks and condemns those ebullitions of fanatic extravagance, which are too often ascribed to his influence. Mr. B. seems to have paid great attention to the state of religion in North-America, from the time the colonies were settled, down to the present day; and the details which he has given, both in the discourse and the appendix, comprise much valuable information, not of temporary, but permanent interest. We most earnestly recommend this useful sermon to every class and denomination of christian readers."

If Mr. Blackburn can, in all cases, make a proper discrimination between "ebullitions of fanatic extravagance," and genuine revivals of religion, he will effect, at three thousand miles distance, more than has always been done by men directly on the field of individual observation. We have not seen the pamphlet; but we are sorry to say, there is often a boldness of assertion, even among our own countrymen, relative to this matter, which savours too little of christian docility and lowliness of mind. Men, we fear, are prone to feel confident on this subject, much in proportion as they treat it, for the time being, with practical neglect.

Importance of Revivals in Colleges.—An agent of the American Education Society in the western states, suggests the following thoughts in a letter to the Directors:—

"Nothing now seems to us to be so vital to the education cause at the west, (and may I not add, at the east, also?) as *revivals in academies and colleges*, and especially in the latter. Though we find many young men ready to commence an education, yet it is a most painful reflection, that we must wait eight or nine years before these men can enter the field. The desolations of Zion, in the mean time, are every day becoming more extensive and alarming. Now, could revivals be promoted in our colleges, might we not hope, that hundreds of our students, soon to graduate, would feel the power of divine grace, and turning their attention immediately to the ministry, would in three or four years be occupying the prominent posts of Zion. And cannot a result, so earnestly to be desired and prayed for, be brought about?—Would not God bless such an attempt, while

he calls his people to pray the Lord *of* the harvest? And can there not now *be* found some man, in whom is the Spirit *of* the living God, who will devote his whole time, in going from one college to another, through our whole land? Would he not be most joyfully received by officers and students? Could he not be easily sustained? And might we not as certainly expect a blessing, as that God lives, and has engraven Zion on the palms of his hands? If such man can be found, I can safely pledge myself, and the west, if necessary, that we will sustain him in our own field, which is peculiarly ripe for such an effort."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JANUARY 11, 1831.

Case of Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Philadelphia.—The columns of the Philadelphian have for some time past been occupied with this case; and a pamphlet has been issued respecting it by Rev. Mr. Engles, temporary clerk of the Presbytery, designed as we presume for general circulation. We had made up our mind to remain quite silent in reference to this unpleasant subject; but under such circumstances, it may not perhaps be amiss for us to say a word or two.

The case, as we understand it, is simply this:—Mr. Barnes, a clergyman, agreeing in sentiment, substantially, with the eastern orthodox divines, is accused by some of the men who hold to a limited atonement, &c. of inculcating doctrines that are false and dangerous. The accusation is based upon a sermon of his, which was published some time before he received a call to Philadelphia. His case has been carried up to the Synod, and referred back to the Presbytery; and will next spring be brought before the General Assembly. A strenuous effort was indeed made, in the first instance, to prevent his settlement over the people of his present charge; and now, it is presumed, that, alarmed in view of his continuing in "heresy," his accusers will feel it their duty to make a strong impression upon the Assembly. This fact, perhaps, might as well be known, previous to the ensuing choice of delegates; and this is the chief reason why we now allude to the subject.

After all, this subject, in our opinion, has less intrinsical importance than many would seem to suppose. Aside from the consideration of these jarring shibboleths, Mr. Barnes is a young man of fair reputation, ardent piety, (it is believed), and of first rate talents; occupying the first presbyterian church in the city, and the house appropriated to the annual sessions of the Assembly. A copy of his sermon, through favour of a friend, has come to hand from Philadelphia, accompanied with a communication, touching some of the technicalities of the proceedings had in the case. The latter, perhaps, may be laid before our readers at another time. But as to the special merits of the case, *we*, and the generality of our readers, have very little concern. It is some consolation to reflect that the time must soon come, when spiritual "watchmen shall see eye to eye," in prosecuting the work of their blessed Master. We long to see it.

Professor Stuart's Prize Essay, on the question, "Whether the use of distilled liquors or the traffic in them, is compatible, at the present time, with a profession of christianity," is spoken of in the highest terms of approbation. It has not yet come to hand; but from extracts which appear in the New-York papers, we can plainly discover that it is no ordinary production. It is full of sound argument, founded on biblical research. The christian vender, the half reformed drinker, and the lover of "mixed wines," had better procure the essay, and read it without delay; for the mass of bible testimony which it discloses on the subject, we presume to say, will not a little surprise them.

Such an appeal as this has been greatly needed. The churches, as a general rule, are not yet sufficiently purified. A higher consciousness of duty must be induced, before the work can be fully consummated.

Clerical Dress.—A correspondent at the east, has sent us a pithy article on this subject, which, however, on the whole, we must decline publishing. Clergymen in general, we believe, are not much given to dress; and if an individual from a certain city, has so sinned in this respect, as to draw forth the scoffs and sneers of the wicked, without leaving any ground for reply on his behalf, perhaps the mere naming of this circumstance to him in private, might do more towards correcting his fault, than any thing that could be said in public. Clergymen, and the wives and children of clergymen, should, of all others, be the last to follow the extremes of fashion in dress.

Temperance at the Seat of Government.—The Journal of Commerce mentions, that ardent spirits are excluded from the table of Gen. Macomb; from the entertainments of the French minister, and "perhaps from other high circles at Washington." Dr. Edwards is there, presenting the claims of abstinence.

A Three Days' Meeting, we are requested to say, will be held in the village of Clinton, commencing on Thursday of the present week, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Literary State Convention takes place in this village to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Common schools, we understand, will form a prominent object of attention.

To Correspondents.—From our obliging correspondents, whose favours are not yet duly acknowledged, we must claim further indulgence this week, on account of the Governor's message, and the Teachers' report of the Oneida Institute; documents which could not well be delayed.

"A. N. C." seems to be vexed with us, for not publishing his communication on the condition of the Indians. Had he sent us any thing important, that had not half a dozen times before been disposed of, or laid upon the shelf, he might have had more cause of complaint.

The articles of "William Penn," on this subject have not been answered. They cannot be answered. And in justice to the writer of those articles—for we know him well—we will add, that he is entirely free from political influence.

Dickinson's Appeal on Temperance.—200,000 copies were distributed last year.

For the Western Recorder.

SCRUPLES.

MR. EDITOR—Some professed Christians are afraid—sincerely, I have no doubt—that sinners will be so urged to *immediate* repentance, and saints to *immediate* wakefulness, that neither will have time enough allowed them for the purpose required; just as if the bible direction on this subject ought to have been, not "to-day," but *to-morrow*, or *next day*, or *next week*, "if ye will hear my voice." Others are equally afraid that the *claims* of the gospel, though *urged according to the spirit* of the gospel, will not be presented sufficiently in accordance with the long established customs and usages of the church; just as if there never had been, and never could be, more than *one precise method* of doing things "decently and in order." Others, still, would be afraid of coming themselves to the *immediate resolution* of living wholly for God, and of persuading their neighbours to do so, lest they should be found to take God's special work into their own hands; just as if it was *his work to repent and believe for them*, instead of persuading them to do so, by the aids of his blessed Spirit. Perhaps it would, on the whole, be waste of time to reason the case with such persons, at a day like the present. All are not such. The New-York Evangelist, for instance, entertains none of these special scruples.

"We are bold now (says the editor) to urge upon all Christians the imperious and urgent necessity of having this year a year of revivals. Let Christians do their duty, as the times demand, and it will not fail. And, brethren, is it not an exigency in the church? See how thrones are tottering, and how God is verifying his promise, to "overturn, and overturn, and overturn." And now, while the fallow ground is broken up, and men's minds are roused to thought and inquiry, *now* is the time for casting in the precious seed, and by the prayer of faith, calling down the genial rain from heaven. And O, with what unwonted rapidity will the conversion of the world go forward in the year 1831!

"In the western part of this state, as well as in various other parts of our country, God has begun, even now, to show what he is willing to do for his people.

"As an encouragement to our brethren in the ministry, to *begin* the new year in the spirit of revival, we would mention, that an evangelical church in this city has received fifteen members, who date their serious impressions to the new year's sermon of their pastor."

Now, if to "be revived," as one of your correspondents says, is "to have a revival;" if for a church to awake to newness of life, lead sinners to inquire the way to Zion; and especially, if it is an immediate duty to awake, and be revived through the influences of the Spirit, which influences the Father is more willing to give to those who truly ask for them, than earthly parents are to give good gifts to their children; then, no doubt, in the good providence of God, the responsibility of having these precious refreshings from the presence of the Lord, rests in a most important and peculiar sense upon the professing people of God. True, the work in a still higher sense is his work. It is all of grace, and the glory of it he will not give to another. But, the *responsibility;* where lies the *responsibility?* If it does not lie emphatically upon Christians; if they are not bound, in a most important sense, to be co-workers with God, in the increase and spread of revivals; then let them no longer blame their impenitent neighbours for sitting down in sloth, under the idle expectation that *God's time for* THEM to awake to repentance is yet to come. I, for one, love to see CONSISTENCY.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—You have doubtless seen the notices I here enclose to you, as taken from the last number of the New-York Evangelist. I cannot but feel a deep interest in this most important measure of the American Sunday School Union, the establishment of a weekly journal; and I trust in your well known regard to the cause of Sabbath schools, to find a place in your columns for these articles. I have copied them, to save you the trouble of looking up the paper. A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

New-York, Dec. 29, 1830.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Knowing that all our subscribers are the decided friends of Sabbath schools, we have given the agent of the Sunday School Union the use of our mail book, that each one might be served with a specimen copy of the projected Sunday School Journal. We sincerely rejoice that the Sunday School Union finds so much interest in their cause, that they are emboldened to this step.

The advantages to teachers and superintendents of a weekly paper, over a monthly, are very obvious. Every week the selected lesson can be given. Every week there can be, perhaps, a few brief comments on the lesson, just to explain what is dark, and relieve what is difficult. Every week there may be some new anecdotes or incidents for the superintendents or the teachers to relate to the school. Every week there may be new light thrown upon the greatest subject that is now before the christian world, *the best mode of teaching the scriptures.*

That the paper will be all that is promised, and more, we have a sufficient pledge in the ability, zeal, experience, and devoted spirit of Mr. *Packard*, who we suppose is to be the editor. The "pen of a ready writer," and the head of a learned and judicious counsellor, both which he will bring to the work, are requisite for the post he is to occupy. We know a little, by experience, that to furnish a sheet of new matter every week, calls for some diligence. But we know, too, that it can be done.

We hope our subscribers, who receive these specimens, will take a special interest in promoting the circulation of the Sunday School Journal, and that *every Sunday school class in the country* will be furnished with a copy. It must do much to promote the consummation to which many pious persons are looking with eager hopes, by which it shall become an established principle that the children of Christians are to be taught their best knowledge from the scriptures.

☞ At a meeting of the Association of Sunday School Teachers, held on Monday evening the 20th inst. at the lecture room, corner of Canal and Green streets, New-York, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published, viz:—

Resolved, That this Association highly approve the noble and spirited efforts of the American Sunday School Union, to enlighten the minds and elevate the character of Sunday School teachers, by the recent publication of so many valuable works, particularly adapted to their wants.

Resolved, That we regard the publication of "The Sunday School Journal and Advocate of Christian Education," a weekly paper devoted to the interest of christian education in general, and the improvement of Sunday school teachers in particular, as a most desirable object, and having special claims to our liberal patronage; and we cordially recommend it to the consideration of all engaged in the cause of educating the youth.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the New-York Observer, Christian Intelligencer, Christian Advocate and Journal, New-York Evangelist, and Baptist Repository.

WM. R. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*
E. NEXSEN, Jun. *Secretary.*

For the Western Recorder.

TRACT NOTICE.

The usefulness of the publications of the American Tract Society have been so far proved by experience, that the attempt is now made to introduce them monthly into every family that is willing to receive them. To carry forward this object in the western district, an appeal is made to each of the five denominations, at least, who have an equal voice in the selection of the matter which the tracts contain; that they will, by their associated or separated efforts, do their proper share towards the supply of the population which Providence has placed within our reach and influence.

To carry on this work extensively and effectually, you are respectfully solicited to furnish aid for these distinct objects:—

1. For the monthly distribution among yourselves.

2. Advances from $10 to $30 from each town, to raise the depository to which you may resort for the purchase of tracts, above the necessity of procuring them from the Parent Society, in its present embarrassed state, on a credit.

3. Donations and life memberships, that will defray the expenses of a supervision of the whole work in the thirty western counties, without taking from the Parent Society that aid which is more needed elsewhere.

The expense of the work in a place may be estimated by the size of the tracts to be distributed, and of the population to be supplied. Fifteen pages for a cent, is a shilling a year for a family.

Further information and full directions are to be found in the Guide to the "Monthly Distribution," which can be obtained at the depository in Utica, and is also published in the Tract Magazine for December.

Tracts to a considerable amount have been forwarded to Utica, Buffalo, and Rochester, to accommodate the different parts of the district. And it is a fact worthy of notice, that most of the present revivals in Oneida county were preceded by the monthly distribution.

If the friends of the work will of themselves immediately enter upon it, perhaps with the new year, the agent can more speedily visit those portions of the country, where his assistance is the most required.

WARREN DAY, Agent.
Western District, Dec. 28, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—I have recently seen in the papers, the names of several distinguished men of our country who are engaged as teachers in the Sunday school; men high in office; members of our legislative and judicial assemblies; who yet think it not derogatory to their dignity to be office bearers in this consecrated institution. I was glad to see this list, and I wish to add a name to it. It is that of *Marshall S. Bidwell*, speaker of the provincial parliament of Upper-Canada. A few months since, I visited an interesting Sunday school in Kingston, and found this gentleman engaged in the instruction of a class of girls. His *heart* appeared to be deeply interested in his work, and he expressed to me his regret that his absence at York, during the session of the Legislature, deprived himself for so great a portion of the year of the pleasure, and his class of the benefit, of his instructions.

The Sunday school is indeed beginning to take its appropriate place among the benevolent efforts of the age; and the circumstance furnishes cause of grateful joy, to the Christian not only, but of encouragement to the philanthropist. The patriot can show his love of country in no better way; and the statesman can give no stronger proof of his regard for the best, the permanent interests of our favoured republic, than by fostering an institution so eminently fitted to raise up a generation of virtuous men.

WINSLOW.

For the Western Recorder.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A Temperance Society was organised in Trenton, Holland Patent Society, on the 1st of January, 1831, consisting of one hundred and seventy-two members. The following is a list of the officers:—

Obadiah Platt, *President.*
Joseph Hamblin, *Vice-President.*
Austin Ward, *Secretary.*
Daniel Hubbard, Christopher Wells, Andrew Rockwell, Daniel Wilcox, *Directors.*

P. S.—A number of individuals had previously united with other Temperance Societies, and the cause of temperance has evidently been gaining ground in this place the last year. Many of our respectable farmers have entirely dispensed with the use of ardent spirits in getting in their hay and harvest. One established drunkard, and two or three other persons who were habitually intemperate, have been reclaimed. A gentleman who has formerly kept a public house in this place, remarked to me a few days since—"I cannot sell ardent spirits. If I ever keep tavern again, I must keep a temperance tavern." S. W. B.

Literary Association, Auburn Theological Seminary, Jan. 1, 1831.

MR. HASTINGS—Please accept our thanks, for the polite favour of your paper to our reading-room. And permit us, thro' the Recorder, as the proper organ, to thank other editors, whose kindness has laid us under similar obligations. We are favoured with interesting papers from various parts of the United States, some of them political, some literary—most of them religious. A few of the monthly, and all of the weekly prints which we receive, with the exception of the New-York Observer, and the Jesuit, of Boston, are sent to us gratuitously.

Be pleased, Sir, to increase our obligations to you, by publishing our acknowledgements for these favours. By order of the committee,

CHA's J. KNOWLES.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The trial of Judge Peck continued to occupy both houses of Congress, during the week ending on Saturday se'nnight, with the exception of an hour or two each day. The only charge against the Judge is, for imprisoning a Mr. Lawless, an attorney, twenty-four hours, and suspending him from practice for the term of eighteen months, for an alledged contempt, in publishing some remarks on an opinion delivered by the Judge, in a case in which Mr. Lawless was counsel.

The Senate were each day employed a short time on executive business. It is understood that difficulties have occurred in regard to the treaties with the Turks and the Indians.

The House was principally employed, except when attending the trial of Judge Peck, in debating a resolution for printing, for the use of the members, the reports made by committees of Congress on the subject of the tariff, during the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, &c. The resolution causes much debate among the friends and opponents of the present tariff, and the question had not been taken at the date of our last accounts from Washington.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Maynard offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the canal board report whether the reduction of the duty on imported salt, will have any effect upon the manufacture of salt at the salt-works in this state; and if so, whether any legislative enactments will be required on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Barton, resolutions referring the different subjects embraced in the Governor's message to appropriate committees, were adopted.

In the Assembly, a number of petitions were read and referred; and the several parts of the Governor's message were referred to appropriate committees.

Thursday, Jan. 6.—In the Senate, the standing committees and select committees on the Governor's message, were appointed by the President.

In the Assembly, the proceedings were unimportant.

Friday, Jan. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Maynard introduced a bill providing for the appointment hereafter, of four canal commissioners, by the Legislature, to hold their office for the term of three years.

In the Assembly, the Speaker asked the further indulgence of the House, for time to appoint the standing committees. He had not yet been able to make selections satisfactory to himself, or advantageous to the public.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill to reduce the militia parades to one in each year, on the first Monday of September.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 9th of December, were received by an arrival at New-York on Tuesday last.

The news from Europe is of a more pacific character.

The riots and disturbances in the agricultural counties in England have somewhat abated, though many outrages are reported.

Two ambassadors had arrived in London, to mediate, it is said, regarding existing difficulties; and it is reported by the latest accounts from Berlin, that the very report of a change of ministers in England, had put an instant stop to the warlike preparations on the part of Prussia.

Lord Ponsonby is to proceed from England to Belgium, to negotiate for the settlement of Belgic affairs, with the sanction of the *five great powers.*

A London paper affirms, "on good authority," that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the different courts of Europe, in which he says that no Russian soldier shall pass the frontier, except with the concurrence of the five great powers.

Letters received in London from Paris, state that it is generally believed there, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, is in agitation.

The Court Journal states that a conference had taken place between Earl Gray and the Duke of Wellington, the result of which shews a perfect correspondence in the views of the two statesmen as to the policy to be pursued by the nation in regard to continental affairs.

The London Courier of Dec. 5th, says that a conference of the ambassadors from the great powers on the affairs of Belgium, was held on the day previous at the foreign office. It was attended by the French, Austrian, Russian, and Netherlands ambassadors, the Prussian minister, and Viscount Palmerston. The conference lasted about two hours.

An article dated Vienna, Nov. 20, says that the recognition of Don Miguel, on the part of all the great powers, will shortly take place, and that an ambassador is about to be sent from the Austrian court to Lisbon.

Great enthusiasm prevails in Paris, in preparing for the defence of the country, and many persons have even offered their plate to the government, to be melted down & coined, towards defraying the expense of war.

London, Dec. 6.—Reform meetings are progressing rapidly through the country, particularly in Scotland, which seems at length actively awake to the necessity of a full and immediate reform. Our limits prevent us at present from inserting some interesting reports of these meetings.

London, Dec. 8.—The express from Paris this morning is of great importance, if we can put confidence in the speech of the French Minister of War, as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who almost assure the French nation that no war will take place on the continent.

Agriculture in England.—A melancholy proof of the distressed state of agriculture in Buckinghamshire, is furnished by the fact, that the entire parish of Wotton-Underwood, (with the exception of a small farm belonging to another individual), comprising about 2300 acres of land, the property of the Duke of Buckingham, is advertised to be let, the tenants either having left or given notice to quit.

Extract from a letter, dated Paris, Nov. 29, to a gentleman in New-York:—

"Some say we shall have war; but Colton (the celebrated writer, author of Lacon) says we shall not. I agree with him. He says no power in Europe dare order a regiment to march, for fear of a rebellion in the very place whence the regiment may depart. Besides, England is more jealous of Russia than of France, and she has not money to support a general war."

DOMESTIC.

Georgia Affairs—Serious.—A letter from Milledgeville, of the 22d December, to a gentleman in Washington, mentions that the Governor of Georgia had been that day served with an injunction from the Chief Justice of the United States, to stay the execution of Tassels, a Cherokee Indian, who had been tried and convicted under the law, and by a court of the state of Georgia, for the murder of a Cherokee, in the Cherokee territory, and sentenced to be hung on the 24th of December. The document of the Chief Justice cites the state of Georgia to appear before the United States supreme court, at Washington, to shew cause, &c.

Since the above was in type, (says the Albany Daily Advertiser, of Thursday), we have received a paper, containing a message from Gov. Gilmer of Georgia, to the Legislature, announcing the reception of the above alluded to document from Chief Justice Marshall. The Governor says—

"The object of this mandate is to control the state in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which, in criminal cases, has been vested by the constitution exclusively in the superior courts.

"So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the executive department, orders received from the supreme court of the United States, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the courts of this state, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

"If the judicial power thus attempted to be exercised by the courts of the United States, is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the state governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of this present highly favoured country."

Both houses of the Legislature have passed resolutions, stating that they view with regret the interference of the Chief Justice with the criminal laws of the state: That the Governor be requested to disregard such mandate: That he be required to use all the means at his command, to resist any invasion on the administration of the criminal law of the state: That Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty as an independent state, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the supreme court of the United States, by the writ in question; and that the Governor be authorised to communicate to the sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders, as are necessary to insure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

Indian Meeting.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Auburn, opposed to the declared policy of the general government, in relation to the removal of the Cherokees and other tribes of Indians, was held on the 27th ult: Ebenezer Hoskins, Esq. chairman, and Henry Oliphant, Secretary. Several addresses were made by gentlemen present; and the following resolution was read and adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove the declared policy of the general government, on the subject of the removal of the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, from their own country; because, in our opinion, that policy violates the faith of the nation, repeatedly and solemnly pledged to those tribes, in a succession of treaties, negotiated by our greatest and wisest men; and sanctioned by a succession of Presidents, Senates, and Houses of Representatives.

Committees were then appointed, to prepare an address to the inhabitants of the country, and a memorial to Congress, expressing the views and feelings of the meeting on the aforesaid policy of the general government.

Census of New-York.—Mr. Williams, the editor of the New-York Annual Register, has obtained, principally from the marshals of the northern and southern districts, for publication in his forth coming Annual Register, the returns of the census from the different counties of this state. The returns from some of the counties are not official, but will not vary much from the general result, which is as follows:—

1825,	1,616,458
1830,	1,934,496
Gain in five years,	318,038

Mysterious Affair.—A few days ago, two dead bodies of persons were found under the floor of a house in Capitol street, and the body of another in a privy in the rear of the same house. The bodies are much decayed, and they must have been there for a long time. No clue can be got to ascertain who the persons were, nor how they came there; further than that it is known, that Henry Jackson, a black man, formerly lived in the house, and it is recollected by some that in occasional quarrels between him and his wife, she has been heard to charge him with having committed murder. Jackson died, within a few weeks, in the Sing-Sing state prison, where he was put for receiving stolen goods, and his wife is now in the Auburn prison for the same offence.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Church destroyed by Fire.—A letter from a gentleman at Schuylerville, dated the 2d inst. to the editor of the Saratoga Sentinel, says: "The neat little protestant reformed Dutch church at this place, was yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. totally destroyed by fire. It originated from a spark which was accidentally blown under one of the pilasters, while kindling fire in the stove preparatory to a meeting of the congregation for the purchase of pews. In less than ten minutes the front and roof were in flames, and in forty-five minutes the destruction was complete."

Indian Battle.—A battle was fought in November, high up the Arkansas, between the Osages and Pawnees, in which the former were victorious, having killed and scalped eighteen of their enemies. The Osages fought with guns, and the Pawnees with spears and battle-axes. The loss of the Osages was two killed and eight wounded. No prisoners were taken.

Loss at Antwerp.—Private letters from Antwerp, estimate the amount of the loss of American property by the fire in that city, at 600,000 to 650,000 dollars, a less sum than was at first apprehended. It is conjectured that New-York will lose about $132,000: Boston, Salem, and other eastern places, $370,000: Philadelphia and Baltimore, $125,000.

Execution of J. J. Knapp, Jr.—This miserable man paid the dreadful penalty of his crimes on Friday, Dec. 31st, at 5 minutes past 9, A. M. He is said to have been firm and calm, though his appearance was haggard to an extreme. We are authorised (says the Essex Register) to state, that the report that Knapp made a disclosure of further facts relating to the murder, to the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, is entirely unfounded.

MARRIED,

At Vernon, on the 4th inst. by Rev. A. Garrison, Mr. *Ezra D. Green*, to Miss *Amy R. Hills*, daughter of widow Amy Hills, all of Vernon.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Dr. *Lyman H. Wilson*, of Schuyler, Herkimer county, to Miss *Julia M'Ervin*, daughter of Mr. Ezra M'Ervin, of Vernon.

DEATHS.

In Augusta, on the 26th November last, Mrs. *Clarissa Pond*, wife of Deacon Philip Pond, aged 52. The last three years of her life, she was laid aside from her wonted labours in the family, by a painful, lingering illness. Her disease had rather a tendency to mental depression; yet she assumed in sickness, the same placid countenance that she had done in health, and manifested an uncommon degree of patience. Cheerfulness was with her a permanent habit. Few have ever sustained the relations of wife and mother with more tender solicitude and unwearied faithfulness. She was retiring, yet "kindly affectionate." She was peculiarly solicitous about the spiritual and temporal welfare of her children. In her last days, though for a season she had great and distressing darkness, the Lord delivered her out of all her troubles. Severe was the conflict; but the Lord of life and glory appeared in mercy, and her confidence was at length strong and unshaken. She would say, "I long to go home." On being asked, why she so often wished to depart, "O, to be with Christ," said she, "and dwell with him forever." "Tell my children," she added, "to live for God;" and in reference to an absent son, yet out of the ark of safety, "Tell him to seek an interest in Christ; to make it his *sole business*, his *first work*." The day previous to her death, she exclaimed in relation to the church, "*The Lord will take care of his own.*" Her death was preeminently peaceful. Her last words were those of the Psalmist, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Tho' the family to which she belonged has sustained an irreparable loss; yet such was the anxiety she manifested to depart, and so clear the evidence she gave of being heir to an immortal crown, that it was enough to quiet every murmuring thought of the most hearty mourner.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." "They shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads; and there shall be no light there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the *Lord God* giveth them light, and they shall reign forever and ever."—*Com.*

In the New-York Mills, in Whitestown, on the 31st ult. of consumption, Mrs. *Anna Coan*, wife of Mr. Ambrose Coan, and daughter of Capt. Amos Smith, aged 41. She was a professed follower of Jesus Christ, and died in hope of a glorious immortality.—*Com.*

In Walpole, N. H. on the 16th ult. Hon. *Stephen R. Bradley.* He was an aid to Gen. Wooster, in the revolutionary war, distinguished in after life among our public men, and for many years United States senator from Vermont.

At Bradford, Vt. on the 12th inst. Mr. *Peter Youngman*, in the 90th year of his age. He was a soldier under Abercrombie, in the battle of Ticonderega, in 1758; with the army of Washington in the battle of Monmouth, in 1778; and also was engaged in the unsuccessful attempt to expel the British from Newport, R. I. He retained his mental faculties to the last, and died looking unto Jesus.

GOODS AT COST.

THE Subscribers, wishing to close the concerns of the late firm of SHEARMAN & THOMSON, as soon as may be, offer their Stock of Goods, in lots to suit purchasers, for cash or approved paper, at *COST*,
ROBERT SHEARMAN,
SAMUEL THOMSON,
Utica, Jun. 11, 1831. 2w4

WILLIAM WHITELEY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, and MUSIC SELLER, on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro' streets, No. 29, up stairs, Utica.

Patent and all other Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Fifes, and all other Wind Instruments, Bass Viols, Violins, Bows and Strings, Bassoons, Serpents, and Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds, wholesale and retail.

☞ Instruments repaired. *Jan.* 11, 1831. 2m3

THOMSON'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH RESTORATIVE, or *Anti-Dyspeptic* WINE BITTERS.

THE salubrious effects of this admirable Pectoral has been such, as to leave us to conclude that it stands unrivalled in the class of tonics, by any remedy now extant, for removing *Dyspeptic Affections*, restoring digestion, regulating the tone of the stomach, and thereby exciting the appetite. To those who live a sedentary life, the happy effects of these Bitters, for expelling faint, torpid feelings, the headache, &c. are most striking. They are good in all cases where the stomach has become weakened, or lost its tone, from the use of deleterious drugs, such as *salomel, opium, nitre*, and *ratsbane*. ☞ Prepared by GEORGE F. FOWLER, two doors west of Nail creek, West-Utica. Price $1 per bottle. *Utica, Jan.* 4, 1831. 1

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Boys wanted, as apprentices to the Looking-Glass Business. None need apply but those from the *country*, under sixteen, whose education has been strictly of a moral character, and whose habits have uniformly corresponded with the same. Apply soon, to
Utica, Jan. 4, 1831. W. M. GAYLORD.

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94 Genesee-street, have just received the following books:—

Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831, Murray Street Discourses, Advice to Young Christians, Memoirs of Dr. Payson, (new supply); Blake's Botany, Parkhurst's 1st Lessons, Worcester's First Book of Geography, Mental Discipline, by J. F. Burder, Bush's Life of Mohammed, Scott's Demonology, Thorough-Bass Primer, by J. F. Burrowes.

H. & T. have a general assortment of Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, and a supply of stationary, now on hand, and for sale on the best terms. *Utica, Dec.* 28, 1830.

MUSICA SACRA.

THE 9th edition of the MUSICA SACRA is just published and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY. *Dec.* 28, 1830.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

JUST received by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, comprising a very large and general assortment of articles in their line of business, among which are—

100 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Tonkay and Black Teas, of fresh importations:
30 hhds. St. Croix, Muscovado & N. Orleans Sugars:
50 boxes Loaf & Lump Sugars: 40 hhds. Molasses;
200 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 kegs Raisins: 100 boxes Herring:
40 bags Coffee: 250 qtls. Cod & Scale Fish;
100 bags Shot, assorted numbers, &c. &c.

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost. *Utica, Dec.* 14, 1830. 50

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES, opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL,
Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the state of New-York, at the next session thereof, for the passage of an act to incorporate a company, to make and construct a Rail-Road from the city of Troy, by way of Lansingburgh and Waterford, through Ballston or Saratoga Springs, and the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and a part of Oneida, to Utica, or by some other convenient route from Waterford, with a capital of six millions of dollars, with the right to increase the same, if necessary, and with the privilege of contracting with the Union Bridge Company, for connecting the passage of the Hudson with said bridge.
Lansingburgh, Dec. 13, 1830. 1w6

POETRY AND MUSIC.

MUSIC IN A ROOM OF SICKNESS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Bring music! stir the brooding air
With an ethereal breath!
Bring sounds, my struggling soul to bear
Up from the couch of death!

A voice, a flute, a dreamy lay,
Such as the southern breeze
Might waft, at golden fall of day,
O'er the blue transparent seas!

Oh, no! not such! that lingering spell
Would bind me back to life,
When my wean'd heart hath said farewell,
And pass'd the gates of strife.

Let not a sigh of human love
Blend with the song its tone!
Let no disturbing echo move
One that must die alone:

But pour a solemn-breathing strain,
Fill'd with the soul of prayer;
Let a life's conflict, fear, and pain,
And trembling hope, be there!

Deeper, yet deeper; in my thought
Lies more prevailing sound;
A harmony intensely fraught
With pleading more profound;

A passion unto music given;
A sweet, yet piercing cry;
A breaking heart's appeal to heaven;
A bright faith's victory.

Deeper! oh! may no richer power
Be in those notes enshrin'd?
Can all which crowds on earth's last hour,
No fuller language find?

Away! and hush the feeble song,
And let the chord be still'd!
Far in another land, ere long,
My dream shall be fulfill'd.

In vain my soul its life would pour
On the faint music here:
The voices of the spirit-shore,
Even now, are in mine ear.

Revivals and Singing-Schools.—Two letters are before us, which came to hand from teachers who are solicitous about the religious interests of this branch of musical cultivation. One of the writers says, "There is some seriousness among the singers, and I wish your advice what course to pursue," &c. The other says, "There has been a revival of religion in this place the season past; and in some measure it still continues. I have been led, therefore, to question whether it is expedient to establish singing schools in times of revival; or, if expedient, under what circumstances they may be successfully undertaken and prosecuted."

To these enquiries it seems difficult to return any thing more than a general answer. Special seriousness in a singing school ought to be regarded as a blessed indication of the divine presence. When it exists, in ordinary circumstances, ministers and professed Christians will delight to come and promote its increase, by occasional prayer and exhortation. Perhaps two or three prayers might be offered in the course of the evening; in some cases more; each preceded with a few remarks, and solemn pieces of music. The heart of the teacher ought at such times to overflow with the love of souls, and burn and glow with the love of God. That wisdom which cometh from above, and is profitable to direct, can alone suffice to point out minutely the proper course of management. To conduct a school in time of general seriousness, is comparatively easy, when the teacher's own heart is enlivened; but to commence one at such a time, is often a business of much delicacy and hazard; because it draws off the attention of many into a new channel of influence, and fills the minds of the pious *neglectors* of psalmody with doubt and alarm, lest the Spirit should hence be grieved. Novelty, also, comes in with its share of danger; and then the strength of prayer meetings is often enfeebled by the absence of singers who are spiritual; and in the last place, so much of formality and mischief has long been associated with musical cultivation, that it is no easy matter to carry the desired measure of religious influence into a school at the first outset. Music is itself the language of emotion; but when the language has long been abused and depreciated, it cannot at once be redeemed. On this account, more particularly, we have regarded the commencement of a singing school, during a revival of religion, as a dangerous experiment; and not on account of any thing in the nature of the employment itself, which is unfavourable to the promotion of religion. Singing schools, when well conducted, have often been the means of promoting revivals; and when this thought is duly weighed, it seems difficult to mark out any exact course in relation to the subject, which will be of universal application. Every thing, under the blessing of God, depends upon the manner and the circumstances; and these seldom have much uniformity.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

HOLINESS.

Holiness is not a single virtue, but it consists of all the moral virtues harmoniously combined. It is used, therefore, to designate *perfect moral excellence*, and belongs preeminently to the divine character. God is perfectly holy, and immutably so. There are also holy angels, and we have reason to believe that every class of moral agents, angelic as well as human, came from the hand of their Maker in a holy state. But though all moral agents were originally holy, they have not all continued so. Many have fallen from their original purity, and become contaminated with sin. We have a melancholy instance of this in our own world. Adam, our common parent, fell from his first estate, plunging himself and his numerous posterity, into guilt, wretchedness and ruin. Other worlds, we learn, have exhibited a similar spectacle, and their angelic inhabitants are reserved in "chains of darkness, to the judgment of the great day."

A defection from holiness has in this world been attended with a train of evils, which language cannot adequately describe, and which the mind cannot fully comprehend. Unnumbered calamities have arisen from it in this life; and all these are crowned with a fearful apprehension of still heavier woes and more insupportable anguish in the life to come.

Amidst the general wreck which sin has made of our race, God has magnified the riches of his mercy, by proposing and carrying into successful operation, a plan of salvation. The object of this salvation is twofold:—1st, to remove the curse of the violated law, and satisfy divine justice, without executing upon us the righteous penalty we had incurred; and 2d, to restore that *moral excellence*, the loss of which had been the cause of all our calamities.

A way being opened for the removal of the curse, God has undertaken to remove that sinful disposition which is the root of all the evil within us and around us. He has undertaken to purify and cleanse the fountain whence the deadly waters of iniquity and rebellion proceed, to restore the moral excellence we had lost, and the divine glory which had departed from us; and this he does, not only by setting us apart to himself, but by giving us a disposition conformable to his own.

Our deliverance from the curse of the law, were it possible, under such circumstances, would profit us very little, without deliverance from the power and influence of sin. But it is not possible. We cannot be saved from the curse of the law, and still be left under the dominion of sin. We must be saved from sin, in order to escape its curse. We must be sanctified, in order to be fit for heaven; and more than this, we must be sanctified in order to escape from hell.

Holiness, therefore, the effect of sanctification, is not more a consequence, than it is a means of sanctification. "Without holiness, no man shall see the Lord." Without holiness, we cannot be made partakers of those benefits which Christ has procured by his sufferings and death. True, we are not made perfectly holy in this world; but we are made partially so. The work of sanctification is begun, and carried on through successive stages, till death closes the present scene, and carries us forward to the world of spirits. Then comes the consummation; and that which was sown in weaknes is raised in glory.

Sanctification is the Lord's work and marvellous in our eyes. But we are by no means passive in this business. The cultivation of moral excellence is *our* work; and every step that we advance in a preparation for heaven, must be the result of our personal efforts. Hence we are commanded to "labour for the meat that perisheth not; to take heed to the things we have heard; to be followers of Christ; to make ourselves new hearts; to purify our hearts, and cleanse our hands" from sin. Of this description is the command, "Be ye holy; for I am holy."—God, in sanctification, makes us holy; but he requires us to *exercise* holy and devout feelings. It is our duty not only to be partially holy, but to be perfectly so; not only to keep ourselves pure from the more aggravated sins of our race, but to keep ourselves from every sin.

To encourage us in the cultivation of holiness, we have set before us, not only the excellence of holiness itself, but also the fact that God is holy. In becoming holy, therefore, we become assimilated to God, and consequently qualified for communion with him. Is it not highly desirable to be made like unto our glorious Creator? to love what he loves, and hate what he hates? to be made capable of relishing what he relishes, and of enjoying what he enjoys? Certainly it is; and this is what we attain in becoming holy. We know that God is perfect, and that his character comprehends all that is amiable and excellent. To be made like God, therefore, is to be made perfect. Holiness, as it embraces every moral excellence and perfection, is ever held up to view as the glory of the divine character. When, therefore, we are required to be holy, we are required to attain such a degree of moral excellence, as will invest our characters with the highest lustre, and clothe them with eternal honour. To be holy, as God the infinite, the eternal, is holy! O, what an attainment! How exalted the dignity of that man, who makes this attainment his! Bearing the image, he will become the delight of his Maker. God shall be his protector and supporter through life; angels of light shall encamp about him, and defend him from harm; and when his work on earth is finished, everlasting peace and joy shall be his portion in heaven!

AMBROSE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Protestant.

IRELAND.

The following narrative of a direful affair in the county of Cavan, Ireland, was communicated by one of the sufferers in that extraordinary commotion, who has fled for refuge to America, and who is now at Brooklyn. His account is fully corroborated by the Irish newspapers which accompany his letter:—

"Muff is a small village, in which a yearly fair is held on the 12th day of August.—Two days after, on the 14th of last August, a large and furious mob of Papists, computed to number nearly eighteen thousand, armed with guns, pikes, scythes and clubs, assembled together with the avowed design to massacre all the Protestants around them. The policemen and troops from the neighbouring barracks and quarters were called out to protect the people, and to keep the peace. However, as soon as these were returned to their stations, the Papists collected again, and began their devastations by burning the houses of the defenceless Protestants. Robert Mehary, a very respectable elder of the presbyterian church, on his return home, was so wounded, that he was left for dead on the road, beside his son, who was found hacked with wounds, with a bayonet stuck in his throat to fasten him to the ground, and so disfigured, that it was scarcely possible to recognise his countenance; and the corpse was finally interred with great danger to the persons who attended the funeral. In one house, were six protestant men, and two young women, whom it was determined to burn alive with the dwelling. The mob carried hay out of the yard, and having piled it about the house, set fire to it. The six men possessed two muskets. In this awful situation, with the flames raging all around them, they saw death on every side. If they remained in the house a few minutes longer, they would be buried and burnt in its ruins, and if they rushed out, the surrounding ruffian mob would instantly kill them. In that dangerous and fearful extremity, they all kneeled down for a minute, and implored the God of mercy to deliver them. As soon as they had finished their prayers, they rose, discharged their muskets at the mob, and just as the roof of the house began to fall in, they rushed out among the enraged multitude, and by the "good hand of God upon them," six men and one of the women escaped. But two of the murderous Papists having caught the other female, others shouted, "*Tear the heretic bitch in pieces.*" Upon this, they seized her by the legs and arms, and endeavoured to rend her asunder; and before she was liberated, she was so disjointed, with one of her thigh bones broken, that little hopes were entertained of her recovery. During the commotion, a number of the Papists were killed and wounded; but many of the Protestants left their habitations to sleep in the fields of grain, from dread of being burnt in their houses at night; until a considerable body of those Protestants were enabled to reach Newry and other ports, whence they sailed to this country; and recently arrived in New-York. This is Irish popery, and such will be the scenes in America, as soon as the Papists are powerful enough to resist the law."

THE DUTY OF PARENTS,

To superintend the course of Reading, pursued by their Children.

A taste for reading it is of the greatest importance to cultivate in early life; since it opens channels of the best instruction, and places within the sphere of domestic employment, the most interesting materials for the occupation of hours of leisure. Never was there a period, in the ages that are past, in which so happy a selection of books for the youthful mind could have been made, as is practicable at the present day; nor was there ever a period, in which parental wisdom was so urgently required, in making a safe and beneficial selection. Not only have the elements of science and literature been presented in their most simple and most attractive form, and brought down to the level of juvenile capacity; but the same process of simplifying and embellishing has been employed to subserve the cause of dangerous error, of disguised and avowed infidelity, and of principles equally hostile to happiness, to morals, and to religion. The indiscriminate perusal of works of fiction, also, whether in prose or poetry, is calculated to induce consequences which a pious parent cannot contemplate without dread. It has a tendency at once to vitiate the taste; to give undue excitement to the imagination, at the expense of every other intellectual energy; to subjugate reason to the dominion of the passions; to contaminate the thoughts, by contaminating the heart; to exhibit, under false and fascinating colours, a course of amusement and dissipation, and to overspread with gloom the scenes of common life, so as to render its duties irksome, and its lawful pleasures insipid. Judge, then, ye parents, whether indiscriminate reading can be permitted with safety; and whether a mild and gentle and persuasive authority ought not to be exercised, in the choice of books for your children.

TRUE KNOWLEDGE.

Whatever other knowledge he may be endued with, he is but an ignorant man who doth not know God, the author of his being, the preserver and protector of his life, his sovereign and his judge; the giver of every good gift; his surest refuge in trouble, his best friend or worst enemy; the present support of his life, his hope in death, his future happiness, and his portion forever. He is but an ignorant man who does not know his relation to God, the duty that he owes him, and the way to please him by whom he can be made happy or miserable forever; who does not know the Lord Jesus Christ, who is *the way, the truth, and the life.*

If a man, by a vast and imperious mind, *and a heart as large as the sand upon the sea shore*, (as it is said of Solomon), could command all the knowledge of nature and art, of words and things; could attain to a mastery of all languages, and sound the depths of all arts and sciences; measure the earth and the heaven, tell the stars, and declare their orders and motions; could discourse of the interests of all states, the intrigues of all courts, the reason of all civil laws and constitutions, and give an account of the history of all ages; could speak of trees, "from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hysop that springs out of the wall; and of beasts also, and of fowls, and creeping things, and of fishes;" and yet should be destitute of the knowledge of God and Christ, and of his duty; all this would be but an impertinent vanity, and a more glittering kind of ignorance; and such a man, with all his knowledge, would be undone for ever.—*Tillotson.*

SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.

The Legislature of North Carolina have recently passed an act to prohibit the teaching of slaves to read or write. The following is an extract from their proceedings:—

"Whilst under consideration, Mr. Dick, from Guilford, moved to strike out the clause of the bill which prohibits slaves from being taught to read. Many of his constituents, he said, considered it to be their duty to teach their servants to read, that they might obtain a knowledge of the scriptures; and he thought if slaves were not taught to write, so that they could hold no correspondence with each other, the purpose of the friends of the bill would be answered.

"Mr. Meares was of a different opinion, If slaves were taught to read, he said they would be more likely to read the inflammatory publications of the day, such as he then held in his hand, (which was the celebrated Walker pamphlet), than the scriptures. In order to show the length to which the incendiary writers to whom he referred went, Mr. M. read from the pamphlet a number of very objectionable passages; and then hoped the proposed amendment would not be agreed to. It was negatived by a large majority."

ANECDOTE.

Peter the great caused many excellent books to be translated into the Russian language, and among others, Puffendorf's Introduction to the Knowledge of the States of Europe. A monk, to whom this translation was committed, presented it to the Emperor; who, turning over the leaves, exclaimed with an indignant air, "Fool! what did I order thee to do? Is this a translation?" Then referring to the original, he showed him a paragraph, in which the author had spoken with great asperity of the Russians; but the translator had omitted it. "Go instantly," said the czar, "and execute my orders rigidly. It is not to flatter my subjects that I have this book translated and printed, but to instruct and to reform them."

No person has done more credit to the genius of Newton than Voltaire. He declared, "That if a general assembly could be convened, of all the men of talents who ever flourished, they would, without hesitation, assign the place of precedence to Newton."

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$5 13a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 64a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould - -	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped - -	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb. - -	all	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal. -	34a35
Havana -	10a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java - -	13a14	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed, -	83a85
Upland -	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana -	12a15	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 00
Alabama -	11a12	—— prime	5 50a6 00
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 50a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 50a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale -	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard -	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese - -	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring -	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb. -	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 87a6 00	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	6 12a6 25	—— brown -	8a9
Rye flour -	3 50a3 62	New-Orleans -	7a8
Indian meal	3 25a3 25	Loaf - -	17a19
Grain.		Lump - -	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 13a1 20	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 20a1 25	American, lb. -	6a7
Rye - -	72a73	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	63a65	Bohea, lb. -	32a34
Oats - -	30a37	Souchong -	44a75
Barley -	79a	Hyson-skin -	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson -	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson - -	85a1 12
La Plata, lb. -	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial -	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb. -	9a	Richmond, lb. -	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba - -	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port - -	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled -	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common -	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning -	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-4	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh* -	do	Jersey City, -	do
Orange County -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Catskill - -	do	All others -	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy* -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County -	do	York - - -	1-2
Mohawk - -	do	Chester County -	3-8
Utica - -	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva - -	do	Reading - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	1
Ontario - -	do	Gettysburgh -	do
Central - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Chenango - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ithaca - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ogdensburgh -	do	Greensburgh -	do
Jefferson County -	do	Brownville - -	do
Wayne County -	do	Silver Lake -	50
Rochester - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County -	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks -	3-8
Greene County -	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Niagara - -	do	Elkton - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others -	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - -	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville -	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine -	broken	Franklin - -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others - -	3-4
Kennebeck -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe - -	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster -	do
All others - -	3-8	St. Clairsville -	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others - -	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket -	broken	Michigan - -	1
All others - -	3-8	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Depository of the American S. S. Union, in this village, has been recently replenished with Books for Sabbath School Libraries. Besides all the variety published by the American S. S. Union, a very valuable collection of approved Miscellaneous Works have been received.

Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible: Union Questions, 1st, 2d & 3d vols: Infant School Manual, new edition: Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, with plan for conducting an infant class: Cruden's Concordance: Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, &c. &c.

Periodicals.—Sabbath School Teacher's Magazine, at $1.50 per annum, in advance: Youth's Friend, at 25 cents per annum. These are published by the American Union, and circulated from this Depository about the 10th of each month. The Infant's Magazine is published monthly and sold at 1 1-2 cents per number.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Proposals have been recently made by the American Union, for publishing a weekly paper, with the title of "*Sunday School Journal, and Advocate of Christian Education.*" The specimen number of the Journal may be seen at the Depository. It is to be published regularly after the 1st of January, 1831. The price to single subscribers is $2 per annum. If not paid within three months after receiving the first number in each year, the price will be $2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions for either of the above Periodicals received, or orders for Books executed, by

EDWARD VERNON,
Agent A. S. S. Union, at their Depository in Utica, No. 187, *Genesee street.*

N. B.—The "Teachers' Magazine," after this year, will be published quarterly, and will be sent to the present subscribers, unless notice to discontinue the work is received on or before the 1st January next.

Dec. 7, 1830. 49

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7, 1830.

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr. Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air.

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide. Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars.

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

DR. ATTRIDGE'S TINCTURE, FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all Asthmatic Complaints. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating this disease, after all other medicine has failed.

Thousands are lingering under this disease in some form, sinking to the grave without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence has been fully attested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. It has been recommended by several of the most distinguished physicians in America, who admit that a more important discovery in medical science has never been made. Its best recommendation is the trial of a single bottle. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery. Humanity makes it a duty.

Desirous that this medicine may not be numbered with the host of quack medicines constantly offered to the public to cure all diseases, it will be sold at C. P. Stradling's, (late Tutts') Patent, Public and Genuine Medicine Warehouse, South gate, Royal Exchange, leading from Cornhill, and at Mr. Ward's, 324 Holborn, near Middle Row, London.

Sold by appointment, at the stores of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and J. B. MARCHISI, Utica. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to No. 39, Genesee st. where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & HARVEY, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulnes in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by

Nov. 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1330.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS'

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.